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MADISON-AVE. AND 59TH-SI.—Day and Evening—
Jerusalem and the Crucidixion.
MANHATTAN BEACH-S-Fire of London. MANNATTAN BEACH-S-Fire of London.

MARONIC TENFLE-10 a. m. to 10 p. m.—Art Exhibition.

POLO GROUNDS-4-Baseball

ST. GEORGE-S-Nero, or The Fall of Rome.

TERRACE GAEDEN-S-Opera.

WALLACK'S-S:15-Prince Methusalem.

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New Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-In the House of Commons the Parnellites and Liberals objected to Justice Day being on the Parnell Commission, but they were outvoted by the Tory majority. === Emperor William visited King Oscar at Cepenhagen. ==== Professor Janieson, Major Barttelot, Tippoo Tib and 900 men have begun a search for Henry M. Stanley. = The marriage of Caroline, Duchess of Montrose, made a social sensation in London.

Congress.-Both branches in session, ---- The Senate: Over twenty applications to speak on the new tariff bill have been filed with the President pro tem.; an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill was passed, appropriating \$250,000 for preliminary work in the reclamation of the arid regions. - The House: The Committee on Manufactures in a report explained the methods and organization of the Standard Oil and Sugar trusts; the consideration of the Copyright bill was still further post-

Domestic.- The Commissioners at Standing Rock, Dak., have settled down to an effort by steady pressure to make the Sioux sign the treaty. General Harrison attended to his correspondence. = Indiana Republicans in Washington favor the nomination of General Hovey for Gov ernor. ____ The Woman's League of Washington has taken up Mrs. Moore's case against Congressman O'Neill, of St. Louis, - Woollen mills at Chambersburg, Penn., were closed, owing to

tion about the appointments. - Startling testimony given to the Committee of Congress regarding peopers and contract laborers. - A new order issued by Grand Marshal Jackson in regard to the Blaine reception. - The cable war settled by an advance in rates. ==== Bartley Campbell, the playwright, died in the Middletown Insane Asylum. - President Cleveland returned to Washington. === The dry goods stock of Levi M. Bates was sold at auction by the Sheriff, and the prices obtained were so good that all the creditors will probably be paid in full. - The seventy-fifth performance of "Nadjy" was given at the Casino. === The New-York nine was defeated by the Washingtons. = Chiara Cignarale was sent to the Island for life. - Stocks opened steady, were depressed, dull, and advanced sharply, closing strong.

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Warmer and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 81 degrees; lowest, 65; average, 72 3-8.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

We are promised relief from the doubt touching the fate of Henry M. Stanley by Professor Jamieson, who is preparing to leave Kasongo with an expedition of 900 men to seek the intrepid traveller. Tippoo Tib is with the party, and unless he proves treacherous his help will be invaluable. Mr. Stanley's confidence in him has always been strong, and he was ever ready to rely upon the wisdom, skill and fidelity of the ex-slave-trader.

Obviously the Commissioners who are seeking to open the Sioux Reservation to settlement are not discouraged by the emphatic and unanimous declination of the Indians at Standing Rock Agency to sign the agreement. The two parties are now playing the game of diplomacy, the nearest objective point of the Indians seemingly being to continue the controversy until they have had their fill of Agency rations. A mess of pottage was ever a powerful argument among savages, and there are those who think the influence of the stomach when civilized men deal with grave affairs is not fully appreciated.

It has become a fixed custom among the local annalists of New-York to make mention each year of the birthday of Captain John Ericsson. This is scarcely on account of the venerable age that he has reached, for he has many colleagues in years in the United States, notwithstanding that he to-day celebrates his eighty-sixth birthday. Judging by the last census, there must be at least 235,000 citizens of this country who are over eighty years of age. Captain Ericsson owes his celebrity to his scientific achievements, and, though he may perfect his caloric engine, and teach the world how to utilize the dynamic force contained in the rays of the sun, the people of the United States will ever remember him most gratefully for what he did for the Union in the war of the Rebellion.

It is evident from the vote had in committee yesterday that the English Government do not intend to modify their plans for the inLeague. Mr. Sexton's amendment to increase the number of judges from three to five was voted down by a decisive majority. This was practically the serving of another notice on Mr. Parnell and his friends that they must take what their enemies are pleased to offer or nothing. Judging by the tenor of the debate, as reported, the speakers for the Government waste little attention on questions of abstract propriety and fairness. They adhere to the course marked out for them, and obey the whip as slavishly as the Democratic dough-faces of the North kept time to the whistle of the slavedrivers of the South in pre-rebellion days. Whether or not the commission will ever enter upon its duties seems as doubtful to-day as ever.

POLITICS A LA MACCHIAVELLI.

In its long career of hypocrisy and double dealing "The New-York Times" has never made a meaner or more contemptable exhibition of the motives which control its columns than it is now making in advocating Mayor Hewitt's nomination by the Democrats for the Governorship. Mr. Hewitt's character as a man and as a statesman was just as well ascertained two years ago as it is now. In many respects he has made an admirable Mayor. He has been honest, clear-sighted, industrious, and to an extraordinary degree courageous and independent. The good and the bad in his career as Mayor of New-York are just what the public expected when he was elected. They are equally characteristic. Now, "The Times," as everybody understands, on account of relations either personal or financial, or both, is under the controlling influence of William R. Grace. It is, and has been for many years, Grace's champion apologist and mouthpiece. The Peruvian magnate's cunning finger is seen in all "The Times" says upon municipal affairs. He guides its pen to suit his own schemes day by day.

Mr. Grace scarcely makes an effort to conceal his hostility to the abler and honester man who succeeded him. Another of his ridiculous "citizens' movements" was under way two years ago when Tammany blanketted his sails by its delightfully sagacious nomination of Mr. Hewitt. How Mr. Grace accepted the stroke by which he was outwitted and defeated was funny to observe. Of course he had not been a candidate. He never is, you know. Nothing would have induced him to accept a third term. Certainly not; by no means. He therefore made a speech supporting Mr. Hewitt, while his organ, "The Times," sneered at, insulted and opposed the nominee. Column after column of "The Times" was filled with contrasts between Grace and Hewitt to the latter's disadvantage. It even took up Grace's own speech and argued with its idol, telling him that he did himself injustice by his modesty, and appealing to him to think how all the beautiful reforms" he had established, by which, we suppose, it referred to young Mr. Ivins and Fatty" Walsh, would be abandoned by Mr. Hewitt. It spoke of Hewitt as an "instrument" in Tammany's vicious hands, as "honored, but uncertain," as "wanting, completely and conspicuously wanting," in fitness for the Mayoralty, as "evidently indifferent to the cause of improving the city government," and it declared that "his election would give us not the slightest improvement upon the old order of municipal administrations."

Until within a fortnight its course in crit icising the Mayor's official conduct has been an attempt to justify these pre-election comments. It has continuously attacked him in motive as well as in act, not hesitating, when it lacked facts upon which to found its hostility, to call wanton misrepresentation to its aid. But now suddenly it wheels right around. It seeks to heap dignity and honor on the man it has so long held in contempt. Idiotically regardless of its record, it praises his ability, his "original and broad views," his courage, City and Suburban -Mayor Hewitt will name | patriotism, generosity and fitness. It now sudthe new Aqueduct Commissioners to-day; specula- denly bethinks itself of the "reputation for sincerity and integrity of purpose" which he has established in a long public career," and it wildly insists that the Democracy must nominate Mr. Hewitt for Governor

It is not difficult to detect the plot that this move is intended to cover. In fact, it is so clumsy that we should scarcely believe that Mr. Grace could approve it, but for the fact that "The Times" would not have dared to institute it without his approval. That he is eagerly at work trying to secure the nomination for something has long been evident. His lackeys have an unmistakable air of business about them. They gave out that he was a candidate for the Governorship, which would have been convincing that his real aim was directed toward a return to the Mayor's office. had not some of Mr. Cleveland's friends lent a color to the rumor. But this, it is now apparent, was a pre-convention scheme to humiliate Governor Hill, and Mr. Grace's genuine purpose is revealed in "The Times's" efforts to shove Mayor Hewitt out of the way. This is a peculiar kind of politics. It is exceedingly rough on "The Times." It puts that devoted organ in a position which, despite its long list of similar experiences, must be painful. But it is intensely Macchiavellian. It proceeds on the theory which young Mr. Ivins avowed to his friend. Mr. Flynn, that "the public are asses and have to be fed on straw."

QUESTIONS THAT ARE SIMPLE.

The following questions are forwarded to THE TRIBUNE with request for an early reply : Sir: If the Republican party really desires to further the interests of the mechanic and laborer of this country, why does it not take the most effective means of helping him, by protecting by a protective tariff or in some way, not the product of his labor, as it is well known that he gets but little of that, but his labor Itself?

What difference does it make, as far as the American mechanic is concerned, whether the pauper laborer of prope remains in Europe, manufactures his goods and

ships them here, or comes here and makes them?

Don't you think it a little inconsistent to shout about protecting the American mechanic against the pauper laborer of Europe and in the same breath invite the pauper laborer over here, as many Republican orators have done? ALEX. V. GAUDAUR.

New-York, July 26, 1838. 1. It is not well known, nor by any intelligent man known at all, that the American laborer "gets but little of the product of his labor"; he gets enough to live more comfortably than the laborer of any other country, and yet American laborers save more yearly than the laborers of England, Germany and France combined. Measures to protect American labor by exclusion of Chinese and foreign contract labor have already been enacted by

Republican votes. 2. The pauper laborer of Europe, when he comes here, quickly ceases to be a pauper laborer. Witness the testimony of Italian immigrants before the Senate Investigating Committee now in session, who stated that they could live here on 15 cents per day, and did live on 10 or 15 cents per day in Europe, but were actually getting from \$1 to \$2 50 per day and spending the greater part of it. The American mechanic now has to furnish all the clothes, boots and shoes, bats, tools and house accommodations required by 8,000,000 laborers who have come to this country since the protective tariff was adopted, and who consume here three or four times as much as they ever did in Europe, whereas, if they had remained

supplied mainly by the labor of foreign me-

chanics 3. The invitation to all free labor, not degraded nor criminal in character, nor bound by contracts which tend to deprive immigrants of their freedom to ask American wages and to adopt American ways of living, has brought to this country the 8,000,000 laborers aforesaid, of whom only a part of the latest arrivals can be called paupers, or now work for wages which tend to depress the American standard. The absolutely conclusive proof is that since the protective system was adopted, and began to invite this great army of foreign consumers to our shores, the wages of all labor in this country have risen more than 35 per cent, while the products of labor have been cheapened. No other protection conceivable is so effective or so beneficial for the American mechanic as that which yearly adds to the home market for his products half a million of consumers, and yet has raised his wages in spite of the large additions to the ranks of laborers.

WAYS TO REDUCE REVENUE.

If Republican Senators are going to frame a Tariff bill at this session they will not fail to remember that they cannot safely do so without taking great care to meet the actual needs of home industries. They can cut off revenue in two ways, by making duties more effective for protection, thus stimulating home industry wherever it now suffers from foreign competition, or by removing or reducing duties that are unnecessary or too high. The duties that tax the people and yet fail to protect-that is, to secure cheaper products for the people through the development of home industryare of all others those that burden the country most and need the earliest attention.

The Senate can begin with the tin plate duty of one cent per pound, which yields \$5,700,000 yearly, does not actually help home manufactare in the slightest degree, and leaves American consumers entirely at the mercy of a foreign trust by which prices are fixed at pleasure. There are two modes of meeting this difficulty. The Democratic mode is to abolish this duty, to give the foreign trust a permanent monopoly as to the consumers of this great country, and thus to subject those consumers to be permanently robbed as much as certain foreigners see fit. The Republican mode of dealing with the difficulty is to raise the duty, so that 280,000 tons of iron can be produced and manufactured here into tin plates, instead of importing that quantity. Sheet iron or steel galvanized or coated, except tin plates, pays a duty of 1.85 cent per pound or more, and that duty is effective for protection. same duty on tin plates would undoubtedly transfer the manufacture of 570,000,000 pounds to this country at once, reducing the cost to American consumers for all time to come, destroying their dependence upon a foreign trust, and creating a home demand for 280,000 tons more of pig iron. This would employ a great army of workingmen in the production of ore and fuel, iron and plate, who are not now employed, and would tend to prevent a reduction or to promote an advance in the wages of those already employed.

Ingots, blooms and billets of iron and steel pay a duty of 45 per cent, which is not now effective, and 613,000,000 pounds were imported in the fiscal year 1887. The duty paid, \$4.789,000, is not needed for revenue, and nearly the whole of it could be removed by raising the rate of duty sufficiently to encourage the manufacture at home on a larger scale. It is obvious that in fairness the duty on these products ought to be at least as high as that which is now paid on the raw pig iron from which the ingots or blooms are made, namely, 56 per cent. Probably such a duty would add a new demand for nearly or quite 300,000 tons of American iron, to the permanent benefit of Southern and Northern furnaces; it would develop a more vigorous manufacture at home, with increased demand for labor in many forms; and in the end it would cheapen products and thus permanently benefit

American consumers. The duties on worsteds have been practically defeated by Treasury rulings intentionally hostile to the purpose of the tariff, and by criminal undervaluations of goods which the tariff was not framed with sufficient care to prevent. A change in the law correcting wrongful rulings, and placing worsted and woollen goods on the same footing, with modifications to prevent fraudulent undervaluations of worsted and woollen goods not otherwise specified, would probably make a difference of at least 20,000,000 pounds in the quantity of foreign woollen goods imported. This would create a new demand for at least 60,000,000 pounds of American wool. At the same time it would cheapen goods permanently for American consumers by the healthy development of the manufacture here in the branches in which it is now embarrassed, and would cut off a revenue of \$15,000,000 or more that is not now needed. Similar corrections and reforms in the duties on raw wool would arrest the decrease in wool-growing, which has been going on ever since the tariff of 1883 was enacted, would benefit producers and consumers both, and would lessen the revenue.

These are samples of a class of changes which the Democratic party has refused to make, but which Senators who believe in the protection of home industry cannot afford to ignore. Changes of the opposite character, reductions of duties which are now unnecessarily high or serve no useful purpose, are sure to be pressed upon the attention of Senators sufficiently by the agents of foreign importers, who swarm at Washington, and have shaped the Mills bill to their own liking.

ITALIAN IMMIGRATION.

The Congressional inquiry into the Italian mmigration question has already shown that there has been a good deal of contract work done. Italians here have undertaken to "boom" the United States in Italy, and have made commissions, sometimes moderate and sometimes not, on groups of their countrymen for whom they have procured passage. In other cases the passage money has been advanced on condition that the immigrants should work it out here. The scale of American wages for even the most poorly paid classes of labor seems lavish to these laborers, and the promise of \$1 25 a day is quite enough to persuade them to cross the ocean. After they have been here a short time on such wages they save enough to make remittances, and as they endeavor to maintain their original parsimonious style of living they are regarded as undesirable neighbors. But it must be pointed out that the history of this country is a conclusive disproof of the alarmist talk founded on Italian immigration. There have, during the present century, been many waves of foreign immigration. and each one has evoked the same apprehensions. But the apprehensions have ever, time proved groundless, and for reasons which cannot be too generally studied and understood.

Whenever a new class of foreign labor, used to low wages and poor living, comes to the United States, its first tendency is to keep up the old scale of living and save the surplus earnings. But this stage is a comparatively short one. From the hour the foreign immirestigation of Mr. Parnell and the National abroad, their scanty wants would have been grant lands here a thousand silent subtle in-

fluences are at work upon him to broaden his views of life, to stimulate his desires, to foster discontent with the old conditions. It is impossible for any man of the least mental capacity to escape the elevating influence of these surroundings. He sees how much better the American workingman lives than he himself has ever been able to do. He finds within his reach a great number of things, desirable to possess, which were formerly unattainable. He gradually absorbs ideas of comfort, hopes for the future, standards of living, which are in accord with the manners and customs of the new country. By degrees he expands, assimilates himself to the American ways, and when he has risen to the level of expenditure permitted by his earnings, he begins to doubt whether he is being paid enough. From the moment that question presents itself to him he ceases to have any affiliations with the 'pauper labor of Europe." He is fledged. He is an American workingman, with a just idea of the value of his labor and a practical determination to make the most of it in the market.

This process of assimilation is going on here all the time. The nation is continually recruited from the Old World by throngs who bring little more than muscle and thrift, and in less than a generation take their place in the body politic as if they had been born there, and in their turn become uneasy because of the initial willingness of their successors to work for small wages. The process is an interesting one, and it is carried on steadily and with practically undeviating regularity. Some nationalities are a little slower than others, having been kept back in their old homes by ages of servitude and barbarism. These retain their original crudities longest, but no matter how sluggish their advance may be it does not halt, and the pressure of the new conditions carries them along until they have reached the common plane. The first stimulus is the growth of new wants. At the beginning this may provoke discontent, but soon the means of satisfying these new wants appear, and then industry, pride and ambition spur on the immigrant until he has obtained what he yearns Civilization depends mainly upon this creation of new wants, and it develops most rapidly when the general conditions are such as to facilitate the satisfaction of such fresh needs. Because the general conditions in the United States are more favorable in this respect than can be found anywhere else, the growth of the country has been unprecedentedly rapid and luxuriant. But it should never be forgotten that a very large proportion of that growth has consisted in the education, elevation and assimilation of foreign elements which have first appeared as the crudest of raw material.

ANOTHER BLAINE PLOT.

It is less than six weeks since that fine old Jacksonian Democrat, Mr. Larry Godkin, of the Second Ward, discovered and proclaimed to the world "the plot to nominate Blaine." Our readers will remember that we magnanimously imparted to them the essential details of that revolting conspiracy-how Mr. Blaine, instead of tranquilly enjoying the scenery of Scotland from the top of Mr. Carnegie's coach, as his host had every reason to suppose he would, was in reality scurrying through the heather in several different directions at the same time in search of the nearest telegraph station, and dictating coups d'etat by Atlantic cable at a shilling a word Larry's prompt exposure of this odious conspiracy s one of his chief titles to permanent fame, and it was generally felt that nothing further could be reasonably demanded. But now a singularly benignant destiny affords Larry another chance to immortalize himself without personal exertion, and at a very small expense. merely offer him the hint and leave him to rear the glory.

There is another plot in process of incubationa plot to welcome Blaine, and there is abundant evidence to show that it is a deep-scated and formidable affair. It originated, as all plots do in the minds of a few ingenious schemers, ossibly in a single fertile brain. Mr. Blaine was taken into the conspiracy, and at once responded with the diabolical suggestion that the plotted welcome should be as inexpensive as possible Some one divulged the secret, and within twenty four hours the original conspirators were up to their ears in applications for permission to take part, and it now appears that rather more than one-half of the people of the United States are eager to join the plot. This general outline of the most gigantic conspiracy of modern times is, of course, more or less familiar to every one who can read, but it may not be generally known with what flendish skill all the machinery has been adjusted. The other day Mr. Edison, con trary to his usual custom, told a reporter that ie was too busy to talk with him. The fact is that he was perfecting an invention by means of which Mr. Blaine will be able, from his stateroom aboard the City of New-York, to tap the cable at any hour of the day or night and communicate with the arch-conspirators on shore. This will be an immense advance upon the facilities which he enjoyed in Scotland. There he had to clamber down from the top of a lofty coach every few minutes, sometimes presumably while the horses were doing their ten miles an hour, and run desperately across country in an agony of apprehension lest the plot to nominate him should miscarry.

This is merely a single illustration of the resources which are being employed in the plot to welcome Blaine. We have been confidentially informed of several other malignant contrivances to facilitate the business, but to divulge them would be ungenerous, indeed unjust to Larry, for he is the original discoverer of Blaine plots, and entitled to all the profit and glory.

The firm refusal of the Indians at Standing Rock Agency to sign either Yes or No to the document submitted by the Commissioners-in a word, to leave any permanent mark on paper lest it should be used to betray them-conveys a concise and humiliating estimate of the reliance which they place on the good faith of our people. It would be pleasant to accept it as merely the expression of a suspicious temperament, but unfortunately the red man's distrust of the white man is not natural, but acquired.

It will probably not take Governor Hill seven weeks to work up a letter accepting a renomination. But then the Governor has never committed himself against second terms.

In a mention of the organization of a Republican club at Englewood, by the printing of a comma instead of a semicolon before his name. the Hon. Oliver Drake Smith was made to appear as a Protection Democrat, whereas he was formerly a Republican and one of the few Republicans ever elected to the State Legislature from Bergen County. In 1884 he was a leading Mugwump, and "chairman of Headquarters Committee" for New-Jersey, but unlike most of his associates in that campaign, he was not a Free Trader, and consequently now declares for Harrison and Morton.

"The Evening Post" (Dem.) is pleased to announce in a special dispatch from Washington that the President's first reason for delaying his letter of acceptance was his desire to learn from the vote on the Mills bill whether or not his party supported him with practical unanimity. Can it be possible that the Bluff Boss from Buffalo was prepared to crawfish?

very well, but after that I began to want water badly." His eyes weren't of much use to him but he kept a tongue out for the main chance and was greatly refreshed by catching a dozen drops of water on that abused member. Later on he hailed with rapture a wet rag which was thrust down from above, and soon afterward regular communication with the open air was established. Rigid anti-tobacconists will be mortified to learn that he was spared the worst pangs of hunger by his possession of an abundant supply of chewing tobacco, but John Anderson our Joe John himself is likely to regard the weed with increased veneration for the rest of his days. A few drops of water and a few cubic feet of air were good things to have, and the tobacco was a solace, but it was Anderson's clear head and stout heart that kept him alive. A loss of hope would have resulted in a loss of life. It was sand that threatened to destroy him, and, as sporting men would say, it was " sand" that saved him.

The most striking passage of President Cleve land's letter of acceptance, it is understood, will be a glowing picture of the advantages of a second term from the Jacksonian point of view.

" The Buffalo Courier" having asserted that Mr. Lautz, of the well-known firm of Lautz Bros. & Co., soap manufacturers, of Buffalo, had asserted that the passage of the Mills bill would not be an injury to the soap business, Mr. Lautz comes out in this card, published in "The Buffalo News":

News":

At your request, to end the soap controversy, we deny having stated to a "Courier" reporter or anybody else that the Mills bill would not be any injury to the soap business. If this bill should pass it would certainly injure the interests of American soap manufacturers very seriously and give foreign manufacturers an unfair advantage. The proposed change in the tariff we consider pernicious and un-American. Yours respectfully,

LAUTZ BROS. & CO.

By F. C. M. Lautz.

Nobody need be surprised if "The Courier" declines to condone soap after this, choosing be numbered with "the great unwashed."

And still Larry Godkin of "The Evening Post" (Dem.) and the Second Ward has nothing to say in answer to THE TRIBUNE'S terrible indictment of "Reformer" Cleveland. The dense and prolonged silence which he maintains is most significant. It is to be regarded as a practical confession that the indictment cannot be successfully attacked.

The Hon. Henry L. Fish, of Rochester, has long been recognized as an authority on canal matters. Well, Mr. Fish tells a reporter of "The Rochester Democrat" that in his opinion " the present canal management is worse, if possible, than when it was in the bands of the old canal ring in full blast." This is pretty severe, but it is understood that a good many canal boatmen are talking in the same strain. They have been put to serious inconvenience and are greatly out of pocket because of the serious canal breaks of this season. They believe that if the canal management was as efficient as it ought to be the breaks would not have occurred.

PERSONAL.

Walter R. Bridgman, recently tutor of Greek in Yale University, has been appointed professor of Greek in Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. Mrs. Grant will be present at the opening of the

Centennial Exposition at Columbus, Ohio, on September 4, the guest of the Governor and Mrs. Foraker. Mr. George Macdenald has returned from Italy to London. One of his sons was recently married.

Mr. Greenough, the sculptor, has been visiting Newport, for the first time in many years.

A young man recently wrote to Mr. Ruskin for advice as to entering newspaper work. Mr. Ruskin jotted and blotted some rough notes for his secretary to expand into a courteous letter of reply, but the sec retary forwarded the brief notes themselves. They read as follows: "Cannot advise—should say yes—if he resolves to be still a gentleman as he is a gentleman's son, and to remain honest.

The Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church is about to celebrate his jubilee. It was on September 2, 1838, that John Williams was ordained a deacon in Christ Church, Middletown, Conn., by Bishop Brownell, whom he has since succeeded both as Bishop of Connecticut and as Presiding Bishop.

The Queen of Rumania is having built at her country seat a boudoir wherein to devote herself to literary omposition. It is constructed of reeds, behind which is a high hedge of roses running all round, with niches covered cages, containing nightingales, are to be placed. There is a fountain and a tiny cascade with perfumed water. In the middle of this fairy chamber (the floor of which is covered with a thick, soft carpet of green turf) is a mossy bank and a block of polished marble, covered with moss and ferns, which is hewn in the form of a desk, and here the Queen is to indite her poems, and when exhausted by her labors she can repose herself in a most luxurious hammock, slung with golden cords, which hangs on one side in close proximity to the nightingales and the falling waters

"JUDGE NOT" AT THE MADISON SQUARE. Miss Effic Ellsler, in her summer season at the

Madison Square Theatre, presented last night a new play by Frank Harvey, the author of "The Wages of Sin," "Woman against Woman," and various other pieces. It is entitled "Judge Not," and the title is an appeal for pity which the play stands much in need of It is a piece of hackwork, which might win favor n the wilds of Manitoba, Labrador and Islington, or in those remote and sequestered spots which still vociferously demand new versions of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." But it is far too puerile, too infantile indeed, for metropolitan taste. It is of the texture of the tales with which certain cheap publications in England beguile the leisure of scullery maids and under-game-keepers. A weak and worthless artist named Philip Vane madly loves Ethel Moreland, the haught; daughter of a hundred earls. The haughty daughter avows her love for the feeble-minded painter, and then goes off straightway and marries the proud and unbending Lord lale, a nobleman of the most prodigious pedigree and pomposity, whose devotion to his family tree and his family honor is of a superheated sort. promptly weds Katherine Clare, a lowir actions, who has been sighing out her heart for him, and then proceeds to make her desperately unhappy by spending his nights in revelry and sin and his days in ardent admiration of Lady Ferndale. The erring ornament of the aristocracy is pursued by the infuriated husband to the artist's studio. A screen scene opportunely occurs. Lord Ferndale throws down the screen and discovers-not Lady Ferndale, of course, but Mrs. Philip Vane, whose nobility of soul leads her to shield her faithless husband and the disloyal pecress. Then the artist's wife departs separation of some years takes place. Mrs. Philip Vane emerges into view as a brilliant and famous actress, Miss Forrester, at whose feet men and women alike tumble in throngs. She is invited to a big Belgravia "drum," at which the blue-blooded Lord Ferndale, with Lady Ferndale and various other luminaries of Mayfair, are present. The lords and ladies act like costermongers and make the most insulting remarks about the actress in thundering tones. Stung to fury by their insults she tells the true story of Lady Ferndale's relations with her husband-and the curtain falls. The last act is taken up with apologies and reconciliations. Lord Ferndale prostrates himself in the dust before the sanctified actress whom he has wronged by his wicked suspicions and coarse remarks. A preposterous imbecile named Frank Brightside, who loved the actress to distraction before she gave her hand to the aspiring artist, who could not content himself with a woman without a title, devotes all his energies to bringing together th outraged artist and actress. He succeeds at last and in toddles a little child, whom the artist-father has never seen, but who has been the consolation of the actress-mother in her years of separation and sorrow. Undoubtedly Frank Brightside must have sought and obtained the position of footman in the reunited Vane household where he

The play is without invention or originality. It works over the statest of materials. Its charac ters have no more vitality than dolls and no more human interest than relies of the Silurian age. There is no literary finish to the work and the dialogue is dull and pointless.

could be a constant spectator of re-established

wedded bliss.

Miss Elisler did her best with the material at her command but that best was somewhat hard and Her company includes some well-known names. Madame Ponisi, Miss Helen Bancroft, E. H. Vanderfelt and F. C. Bangs, as well as the star herself were much applauded by a warm-hearted John Anderson, the plucky Nebraskan who did not propose to succumb to the small matter of nine days' imprisonment in a well, gives a vivid account of his experiences. "About the first three days," he cheerfully remarks, "I got on

THE WORLD OF LONDON CHRONICLED AND CRITICISED BY MR EN MUND YATES.

MR. BLAINE'S RETURN TO LONDON-SENSATIONAL MARRIAGE-A GRAND STATE DINNER AT PETER.

HOF-BISHOPS SLIGHTED BY THE QUEEN-DINNER OF THE AUTHORS-ART AND LITERATURE-THE PARNELL CASE.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.) Copyright : 1888 : By the New York Tribune London, July 30.-Mr. Blaine has been in London two days since his return from the coaching tour with

Mr. Carnegie. He leaves London on Wednesday for New-York, sailing from Liverpool by the new Inman steamer City of New-York on her first voyage across the Atlantic, when her mission is to cut out the Etruria and do the crossing under six days. Re. Blaine goes back to take part in the elections now coming on, and to assist General Harrison, the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Blains is a wonderfully agreeable man, has enormous knowle edge of all kinds and is a very good story-teller. His kind, warm-hearted nature must now have seen enough of England and society in London to upset all former theories about a feeling of bitterness that he believed existed in England to Americans. One fact he has gone back profoundly impressed with namely, that the English Constitution possesses man vellous vitality to withstand the Government of the democratic House of Commons and the experiment that from time to time they practise upon it.

MR. AND MRS. GLADSTONE-Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone have been very much in

evidence this week after the function at Spenser House, where they were presented with their portrate by Mr. Hall and Mr. Herkomer in honor of the golden wedding. They dined in the evening with Mrs. Ashley Ponsonby, where they were met by sie George and Lady Trevelyan, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Mr. and Miss Childers and a number of Parliamentary of herents and their wives. They appeared sgain Fri. day morning at the Irish Exhibition in wedding garments after sitting for a photograph in honor of their golden wedding, Mrs. Gladstone's long green velvet train, carried over her arm, being greatly in her way during the perambulation of the Irish Exhibition. They were very liberal in their purchases, which ranged from Beleek pottery and Irish lace to reproductions of old Celtic jewelry. Mr. Gladstone's discursive interests were expended alternately in discussion of the Speaker's dress in the famous picture of the Irish Parliament in the art gallery, which he conneed as incorrect for the occasion, the milking qualities of Kerry cows, the hygienic value of all-wool clothing, on which he was very eloquent, apropos of the new Irish departure in that direction and the jumping capacity of Connemara ponies. He seemed in marvellous health and spirits and not in the least fatigued after standing about for two hours.

THE PRINCE PUTTING OFF MOURNING. The Prince and Princess of Wales have not been out

together since the death of Emperor Frederick (H. R. II. has, it is true, dined quietly with Lord Rawton Mackenzie, of Kintall), but on Tuesday they had both accepted Lady Mandeville's invitation to musical party supper. Lady de Grey in black, Lady Londonderry wearing all her diamonds, Lord and Lady Cadogan, Sir John and Lady Lister Kaye and Lady Randolph Churchill were all present. Lord Mandeville attended, unexpectedly, to assist his wife in doing the honors. But about midnight a letter arrived from the Prince, dated from Dr. Laking's house, explaining that the sudden and serious illness of Duchess Paul prevented his comng.

A GORGEOUS STATE FEAST. The most splendid entertainment given at Peterhol during the visit of Emperor William was the state dis-

ner on Sunday week, which took place at 7, and 190 covers were laid. There were 5,000 roses on the tables. Plates, epergnes, dishes and covers were solid gold.

A SOCIAL SENSATION. The marriage of "Mr. Manton" was the surprise at

well as the sensation of last week. Although some wise people noticed a certain amount of youthful ardor in the attentions paid by Marcus Henry Milner to Caroline, Duchess of Montrose, at Mrs. Oppenheimer's ball, nobody was prepared for the sudden denouement, If it were not for the accidental, unseen presence of a well-known musical amateur, who had received permission to practice on the organ, the ceremony performed at 9:30 Thursday morning, at St. Andrew's Church, Fulham, would possibly have remained a secret for some time to come. Although the evergreen Duchess attains this year the limit of age prescribed by the psalmist, the bridegroom was only born in 1864. "Harry" Milner, familiarly known in the city as "Millions," was one of the zealous assistants of that well-known firm of stock brokers, Bourke & Sandy. the house, went down to Fulham to give away the Duchesa. The ceremony was followed by a "partie luncheon at the Bristol. The honeymoon began with a visit to the Jockey Club box at Sandown. Mr. Milner and the Duchess of Montrose have now gone to Newmarket.

TO BRIGHTEN UP GOODWOOD.

Goodwood is likely to be unusually dull. Mrs. Adair, however, has taken a large house near Chichester, and there means to entertain America "in partibus."

AMERICAN BISHOPS ENTERTAINED.

The Dean of Windsor and Mrs. Davidson have been entertaining a succession of large parties of America can Colonial bishops, attending Lambeth Conference, at the Deanery, Windsor Castle. I hear that much dissatisfaction prevails in Episcopal circles because the Queen has taken no sort of notice of the Conference There was a hope that Her Majesty would have fixed a day for formally receiving the Right Reverend Prelates at Windsor.

THE DINNER OF THE AUTHORS.

The dinner given by the Society of Authors to certain American men and women of letters visiting this country, Wednesday last, was an undoubted success, There was a very good muster of celebrities. Mr. Wilkie Collins emerged from retirement, as did Mr. George Meredith, another hermit-novelist. Lord Bra-Burne, white-haired, kindly and genial, as a children's story-teller should be; Dr. Russell, very lame, but very jolly; Mr. Walter Besant, beaming with delight at the success of his bantling. Americans abounded, male and female after their kind, among whom were Consul-General Waller, in paroxysms of stentorian bashfulness; Mr. Lowell, of whom more anon; Mr. Smalley, impassable as the Sphinx; anecdotic Mr. Boughton, and Mr. Brander Matthews. Mr. Lowell touched upon copyright, but Mr. Lowell stands for away from any one else. He could invest any subject with glowing interest. The speech he delivered Wednesday evening seemed to me one of the Eost perfect to which I have ever listened, thoroughly manly, full of self-respect, of honor, kindly sympathy for the literature of which he spoke, modest, with at underlying current of pathos, and genuinely humerous withal. Well-delivered, too, in a quiet, grave tone with here and there mirthful inflections, and with manner which was at once dignified and prepossess-

MR. WHISTLER'S EXCELLENT WORK. Whistler has a characteristic study on Dowdes

well's galleries, a nocturne idyl of one of the most sentimental creations of Scott, his Effic Deans. The portrait may not be so brilliant a study as Michael Angelo or Tintorette might have turned out, but it is THE POET LAUREATE'S INTENTION.

Let me correct a report that Lord Tennyson S writing his confession of faith. Such is not the fact. The Laureate has yet more idyls to sing and some shorter pieces to collect.

DAUDET'S WORK IN DEMAND.

Fifty-stx thousand copies of M. Daudet's new novel, "L'Immortel," have been sold in less than five weeks. There is still a brisk demand for the work, which is very eagerly read all over Europe. "L'Immortel" has been published at the reasonable price of 3 francs and 50 centimes. There is a letter of the author of "Modern Painters" now lying in Puttick & Simpson's rooms for sale on Thursday written from Denmark Hill on a certain December 16. Professor Owen had submitted to Mr. Rus the preface of a work he had in hand, in which the writer of the "Seven Lamps of Architecture" defined as "a clothed sum of segments." Mr. Ruskin is delighted, and says: "I feel so exactly that."

END OF THE RICHMOND SCHEME

After the speech of Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords on Friday, there can be no doubt of the failure of the Richmond scheme. Lords Wantage and Wemyss have made a good fight, but reason and common sense prevailed. There was absolutely countries.